Local Gov	ernment Type	nship	Village	Other	Local Governmen	_{it Name} akes Area Utilities Au	thority		ounty lewaygo)
Audit Date 3/31/06			Opinion 6/14/		<u> </u>	Date Accountant Report Submit 8/14/06				
accordar <i>Financial</i>	ce with the Statement	ne St	atements of	the Govern	nmental Accour	overnment and rendered hting Standards Board (tin Michigan by the Mich	GASB) and ti	he <i>Unifo</i>	rm Repo	ents prepared orting Format i
We affirr										
						nits of Government in Mic	<i>higan</i> as revis	ed.		
					d to practice in I	_				
We furthe	er affirm these	e folk omme	owing. "Yes" endations	responses h	nave been disclo	osed in the financial state	ments, includi	ng the no	otes, or in	the report of
ou must	check the	appli	cable box for	r each item b	pelow.					
Yes	✓ No	1.	Certain com	ponent units	/funds/agencies	of the local unit are excl	uded from the	financial	stateme	ents.
Yes	✓ No		There are ac 275 of 1980)		deficits in one o	or more of this unit's uni	eserved fund	balance	s/retained	d earnings (P. <i>l</i>
Yes	✓ No		There are in amended).	stances of	non-compliance	with the Uniform Acco	unting and Bu	udgeting	Act (P.A	a. 2 of 1968, a
Yes	✓ No					ons of either an order i he Emergency Municipal		the Mun	icipal Fir	nance Act or i
Yes	✓ No					its which do not comply 1982, as amended [MCI		requirer	ments. (F	P.A. 20 of 194
Yes	✓ No	6.	The local uni	t has been o	delinquent in dis	tributing tax revenues tha	it were collect	ed for an	other tax	king unit.
Yes	☑ No	7.	pension ben	efits (norma	l costs) in the o	utional requirement (Artic current year. If the plan i quirement, no contributio	s more than 1	00% fun	ded and	the overfunding
Yes	✓ No		The local un (MCL 129.24		dit cards and h	as not adopted an appli	cable policy a	as requir	ed by P.	A. 266 of 199
Yes	✓ No	9.	The local uni	t has not ad	opted an investi	ment policy as required b	y P.A. 196 of	1997 (MC	CL 129.9	5).
We have	enclosed	l the	following:				Enclosed		Be varded	Not Required
The lette	r of comm	ents a	and recomme	endations.			✓			
Reports	on individu	al fe	deral financia	l assistance	programs (prog	gram audits).				V
Single A	udit Repor	ts (AS	SLGU).							V
	ublic Accoun	•	,							
Street Add	ress		P.Q. Box 99			City Muşkegon		State MI	ZIP	

Chain of Lakes Area Utilities Authority Newaygo County, Michigan

REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(with required supplementary information)

Year ended March 31, 2006

Chain of Lakes Area Utilities Authority

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This section of the Chain of Lakes Area Utilities Authority (Authority) annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the Authority's financial performance during the year ended March 31, 2006. Please read it in conjunction with the Authority's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Using this Annual Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the Chain of Lakes Area Utilities Authority financially as a whole. The basic financial statements are comprised of the following elements:

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

(Required Supplemental Information)

Basic Financial Statements

Financial Statements

Statement of Net Assets

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Activities

Statement of Cash Flows

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Assets provides balances as of the end of the reporting period. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets provides information related to the activities of the Authority during the year. The statement of cash flows presents detailed information about the Authority's cash collections and disbursements during the year. The notes to the financial statements provides the reader specific information related to accounting polices and certain balances in the financial statements.

Financial Overview

Recall that the statement of net assets provides the perspective of the Authority as a whole.

Net Assets

	_	2006		2005
Current assets and other assets	\$	4,871,338	\$	5,353,190
Capital assets	_	7,811,258	_	7,582,230
Total assets		12,682,596		12,935,420
Current liabilities		948,007		578,368
Noncurrent liabilities	_	6,309,320	_	6,731,904
Total liabilities	_	7,257,327	_	7,310,272
Net assets (deficit)				
Invested in capital assets,				
net of related debt		1,098,871		829,857
Restricted		4,215,543		4,826,847
Unrestricted	_	110,855	_	(31,556)
Total net assets	\$	5,425,269	\$_	5,625,148

The above table focuses on assets, liabilities and net assets. The Authority's current assets and other assets decreased due to normal repayment of long-term debt. This decrease was partially offset by a litigation settlement of \$500,000 awarded at the end of the year. Capital assets represents land, easements, infrastructure and the actual plant. Capital assets increased due to the final construction costs related to completion of the system. Current liabilities increased as the costs related to the litigation settlement discussed above. These costs are shown in accounts payable at March 31, 2006 and account for half of the overall increase in current liabilities.

Net assets represents the difference between the Authority's assets and liabilities. Net assets are split into three components. Invested in capital assets, net of related debt represents the cost of the capital assets net of accumulated depreciation less outstanding long-term debt incurred in constructing the plant. Invested in capital assets increased due to the final construction costs to complete the system as well as normal repayment of debt during the year. Since capital assets represent physical assets, they are not available to pay current expenditures. Restricted net assets represents resources restricted for repayment of long-term debt. Restricted net assets decreased during the year due to repayment of debt. The remaining portion of net assets is unrestricted, and it is available to pay future costs.

In comparing this years statement of net assets to last year, there are very significant differences. Fiscal year ending March 31, 2006 is the first year of significant system operation. The prior year had minimal billings and the majority of expenses incurred related to the construction of the plant which were capitalized as capital assets.

The results of this year's operations for the Authority are reported in the statement of activities, which shows the changes in net assets for fiscal year 2006.

Changes in Net Assets

	2006	2005
Revenues		
Charges for services	\$ 221,822 \$	25,368
Expenses		
Administration	10,966	6,864
Operations	297,968	-
Depreciation	154,311_	
Total expenses	463,245	6,864
Operating income (loss)	(241,423)	18,504

	_	2006	_	2005
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)				
Investment income	\$	213,724	\$	209,931
Interest expense	_	(262,083)	_	<u>-</u>
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	_	(48,359)		209,931
Income (loss) before special item		(289,782)		228,435
Litigation settlement - net	_	89,903	_	
Change in net assets		(199,879)		228,435
Net assets - Beginning, restated	_	5,625,148	_	5,396,713
Net assets - Ending	\$_	5,425,269	\$_	5,625,148

The above analysis of the statement of activities highlights changes in the statement of activities. During the year, the Authority had a significant increase in charges for services as the sewer system became fully operational. Residences were hooked up to the sewer system throughout the year. Thus as the year progressed the amount of revenues billed each quarter increased with each billing. In addition, as of July 2005, all residences of the Authority were required to pay and were billed for services even if not yet connected to the system. The contracted services amount represents the costs paid to an outside service for managing the system. The depreciation represents the cost of the system depreciated over the estimated useful life. The litigation settlement, net represents the gross settlement amount less professional fees incurred in a lawsuit in relation to the design and construction of the system. The investment income represents primarily the interest income on the special assessments. Interest expense represents normal interest costs associated with outstanding long-term debt.

Capital Asset and Debt

Capital Assets

At March 31, 2006, the Authority had \$7,811,258 (after accumulated depreciation) invested in the Authorities sewer system. This amount represents a net increase (including additions, deductions, and depreciation) of \$229,028 from last year. The capital asset increase was the result of the final construction and installation of the sewer system offset by the current year depreciation expense.

Debt

During the year, the Authority's long-term debt decreased by \$418,096. This decrease was due to normal required debt payments. The Authority ended the year with total debt outstanding of \$6,731,904.

Economic Factors

The fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 was the first full year of significant operations. However, not all residences were charged for services until July 2005. Revenues should increase significantly since all residences will be billed for a full year the year ended March 31, 2007.

The Authority is also anticipating the completion of a strategic plan during the year. This strategic plan will include a five year financial projection. As part of this projection, it may be determined that current debt and operational rates may need to be adjusted.

Contacting the Authority Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Authority's finances for all those interested in the Authority's finances. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Chain of Lakes Area Utilities Authority at P.O. Box 863, Newaygo, MI 49337.

BRICKLEY DELONG CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

June 14, 2006

Board of Directors Chain of Lakes Area Utilities Authority Newaygo, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Chain of Lakes Area Utilities Authority as of and for the year ended March 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Chain of Lakes Area Utilities Authority's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Chain of Lakes Area Utilities Authority, as of March 31, 2006, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The management's discussion and analysis on pages i - iv is not a required part of the basic financial statement but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Brukley Ve Long, PLC

Chain of Lakes Area Utilities Authority

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

March 31, 2006

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and investments	\$	8,213
Receivables		
Accounts		15,562
Interest		11,503
Litigation receivable	_	500,000
Total current assets		535,278
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Restricted assets		
Cash and investments		957,853
Special assessments		3,378,207
Capital assets, net		
Nondepreciable		250,000
Depreciable	_	7,561,258
Total noncurrent assets	_	12,147,318
Total assets		12,682,596
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable		348,940
Accrued liabilities		112,481
Due to other governmental units		64,002
Bonds and other obligations, due within one year	_	422,584
Total current liabilities		948,007
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Bonds and other obligations, less amounts due within one year	_	6,309,320
Total liabilities	_	7,257,327
NET ASSETS		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		1,098,871
Restricted for debt service		4,215,543
Unrestricted	_	110,855
Total net assets	\$ _	5,425,269

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Chain of Lakes Area Utilities Authority STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the year ended March 31, 2006

REVENUES		
Charges for services	\$	221,822
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Administration		
Wages and benefits		10,966
Operations		
Contracted services		235,925
Repairs and maintenance		7,004
Miscellaneous		3,063
Office supplies		553
Insurance		5,041
Professional fees		46,382
Depreciation	_	154,311
Total operating expenses	_	463,245
Operating loss		(241,423)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Investment income		213,724
Interest expense	_	(262,083)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	_	(48,359)
Loss before special item		(289,782)
Litigation settlement, net	_	89,903
Change in net assets		(199,879)
Net assets at April 1, 2005	_	5,625,148
Net assets at March 31, 2006	\$_	5,425,269

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Chain of Lakes Area Utilities Authority

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended March 31, 2006

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers	\$ 204,279
Payments to suppliers	(343,727)
Payments to employees	(6,153)
Net cash used for operating activities	(145,601)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Special assessments	297,894
Purchases of capital assets	(383,339)
Principal paid on capital debt	(418,096)
Interest paid on capital debt	(266,083)
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	(769,624)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Investment earnings	214,852_
Net decrease in cash and investments	(700,373)
Cash and investments at April 1, 2005	1,666,439
Cash and investments at March 31, 2006	\$ 966,066
Reconciliation of cash and investments to the balance sheet	\$ 8,213
Cash and investments	957,853
Restricted assets	
	\$966,066_
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used for	
operating activities	
Operating loss	\$ (241,423)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net used for	
operating activities	
Depreciation expense	154,311
Change in assets and liabilities	
Receivables, net	(517,544)
Accounts payables	424,015
Accrued liabilities	4,813
Due to other governmental units	30,227_
Net cash used for operating activities	\$ (145,601)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Chain of Lakes Area Utilities Authority (Authority) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Authority's accounting policies are described below.

Reporting Entity

The Authority is organized pursuant to the provisions of Act 233 PA 1955. The Authority was created by the Townships of Brooks, Evertt and Garfield. The Authority is governed by a six member board appointed by the participating governmental units.

Generally accepted accounting principles require that if the Authority has certain oversight responsibilities over other organizations, those organizations should be included in the Authority's financial statements. Since no organizations met this criteria, none are included in the financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in the financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Government Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The Authority has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services from ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues are charges to customers for sales and services. The Authority also recognizes as operating revenue the connection fees. These fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. Operating expenses include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets or Equity

Deposits and Investments

The Authority's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

The Authority reports its investments in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*. Under this standard, certain investments are valued at fair value as determined by quoted market prices or by estimated fair values when quoted market prices are not available. The standard also provides that certain investments are valued at cost (or amortized cost) when they are of a short-term duration, the rate of return is fixed, and the Authority intends to hold the investment until maturity.

The Authority has adopted an investment policy in compliance with State of Michigan statutes. Those statutes authorize the Authority to invest in obligations of the United States, certificates of deposit, prime commercial paper, securities guaranteed by United States agencies or instrumentalities, United States government or federal agency obligation repurchase agreements, bankers acceptances, state-approved investment pools and certain mutual funds.

Receivables and Payables

All trade receivables are shown net of allowance for uncollectibles.

Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

Restricted Assets

Certain proceeds of the bonds, as well as certain resources set aside for their repayment, are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because they are maintained in separate bank accounts and their use is limited by applicable bond covenants.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are defined by the Authority as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method over 50 years.

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets or Equity—Continued

Long-Term Obligations

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures.

NOTE B—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

As of March 31, 2006, the Authority voluntarily invested \$671,530 in an unrated external pooled investment pool (Pool). The Pool is an external investment pool of "qualified" investments for Michigan municipalities. The Pool is not regulated nor registered with the SEC. The fair value of the Authority's investments is the same as the fair value of the Pool.

Interest rate risk. The Authority does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit risk. State law limits investments in commercial paper and corporate bonds to the two highest classifications issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs). The Authority has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Concentration of credit risk. The Authority does not have a concentration of credit risk policy. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Authority investment in a single issuer, by diversifying the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized.

Custodial credit risk - deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. As of March 31, 2006, \$166,806 of the Authority's bank balance of \$294,763 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Custodial credit risk - investments. The Authority does not have a custodial credit risk policy for investments. This is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Foreign currency risk. The Authority is not authorized to invest in investments which have this type of risk.

NOTE B—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS—Continued

Restricted Assets

Restrictions are placed on assets by bond ordinance and Authority Board action. At March 31, 2006, cash and investments were restricted as follows:

Debt service	\$	938,336
Construction	_	19,517
	\$	957,853

The special assessment receivable is restricted for repayment of long-term debt.

NOTE C—CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended March 31, 2006 was as follows:

		Balance					Balance
		April 1, 2005		Additions	Deductions	M	arch 31, 2006
Capital assets, not being depreciated:	: \$	250,000	\$	_	\$ -	\$	250,000
Capital assets, being depreciated:							
Plant		7,332,230		383,339	-		7,715,569
Less accumulated depreciation	_	-		(154,311)		_	(154,311)
Total capital assets, being							
depreciated, net	_	7,332,230	_	229,028		_	7,561,258
Capital assets, net	\$_	7,582,230	\$	229,028	\$ 	\$_	7,811,258

NOTE D—LONG-TERM DEBT

Summary of Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of long-term liabilities activity for the Authority for the year ended March 31, 2006.

	Balance			Balance	Due within
	April 1, 2005	Additions	Reductions	March 31, 2006	one year
Limited tax obligation bonds	6,650,000	\$ -	\$ 300,000	\$ 6,350,000	\$ 300,000
Intergovernmental loan	500,000		118,096_	381,904	122,584
Governmental activity					
long-term liabilities	7,150,000	\$	\$ 418,096	\$ 6,731,904	\$ 422,584

NOTE D—LONG-TERM DEBT—Continued

Summary of Changes in Long-Term Liabilities—Continued Limited tax obligation bonds

\$6,915,000 Limited Tax Obligation Bonds of 2002 due in annual installment of \$265,000 to \$400,000 through May 2022; interest at rates varying from 2.5% to 4.55%

\$ 6,350,000

Intergovernmental loan

\$500,000 County Board of Public Works Tax Revolving Loan of 2004 due in annual installments of \$137,096 including interest at 3.8%

381,904

\$ 6,731,904

The Limited Tax Obligation Bonds due to the County of Newaygo represent an agreement with Newaygo County relating to the construction of sewage treatment facilities. To construct these facilities, the County issued bonds which the Authority is obligated to repay. The Authority has recorded the liability for the County bonds along with a capital asset. The contractual obligation is secured by the full faith and credit of the Authority and is guaranteed by the participating creating townships.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for debt outstanding as of March 31, 2006 follows:

Year ending March 31,	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2007	\$ 422,584	\$ 254,175
2998	427,242	241,267
2009	457,078	227,057
2010	350,000	211,475
2011	350,000	199,663
2012-2016	1,925,000	786,619
2017-2021	2,000,000	393,100
2022-2023	800,000	 36,200
	\$ 6,731,904	\$ 2,349,556

NOTE E—OTHER INFORMATION

Risk Management

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. The Authority manages its liability and property risk by purchasing commercial insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Litigation Settlement

During the year ended March 31, 2006, the Authority settled a lawsuit against the company responsible for construction of the wastewater facility and related infrastructure. As part of this litigation, the Authority was awarded \$500,000 as a gross settlement of the litigation. The Authority incurred \$410,097 in related legal and other expenses related to the case. These amounts have been recorded as a special item in the financial statements.

BRICKLEY DELONG CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

June 14, 2006

Board of Directors Chain of Lakes Area Utilities Authority Newaygo, Michigan

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the Chain of Lakes Area Utilities Authority for the year ended March 31, 2006, we considered its internal control in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control. However, we noted certain matter involving the internal control and its operation that we consider to be a reportable conditions under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Reportable conditions involve matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control that, in our judgment, could adversely affect the Chain of Lakes Area Utilities Authority's ability to initiate, record, process and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements. We have attached a summary of the reportable conditions.

A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Our consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in internal control that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered to be material weaknesses as defined above. However, we do not believe any of the attached reportable conditions are material weaknesses.

This report is intended solely for the information of the Board of Directors, management, and others within the administration and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Brukley De Long, PLC

REPORTABLE CONDITIONS

Recommendation 1: The internal control procedures should be further segregated.

Small organizations with limited resources and personnel inherently have difficulty in establishing and maintaining an accounting system with strong internal accounting controls including significant segregation of duties.

The Authority should seek opportunities to further segregate duties and strengthen internal controls. Often, the most effective approach is the assignment of a Board member to open and scan monthly bank statements along with other procedures deemed necessary.

Recommendation 2: The accounting procedures surrounding the tracking and recording of special assessments should be improved.

During our testing, we noted that the Authority has various spreadsheets prepared by the participating townships to track the balance of special assessments. However, the ending balance on one spreadsheet for one year did not match the beginning balance of the following year. This appears to be the result of additional collections being received and recorded on one spreadsheet without updating the subsequent year spreadsheets. In addition, the special assessments were reported as revenue when cash was received. The principal portion of the special assessment received should be recorded as a reduction of special assessments receivable.

The Authority should utilize three spreadsheets to track the special assessments. One spreadsheet should be maintained by each participating township. These spreadsheets should automatically update to reflect any changes made to it. The special assessment collections should be allocated between principal and interest at the time of collection. The interest portion should be recorded as interest income and the principal portion should be recorded as a decrease to special assessments receivable.

Recommendation 3: The Authority should complete a financial projection.

During our testing, we noted that the construction of the sewer system required the borrowing of \$500,000 in additional unexpected funds. The special assessment was established to repay the debt based upon the original bond issue. In addition, the Authority appears to have incurred additional unanticipated costs such as legal fees and a delay in residence hooking up to the system which delayed anticipated revenues.

Based upon the items noted above, the Authority should develop a financial projection of at least five years if not more. The Authority should schedule out all debt and maintenance requirements and match them against projected revenues and special assessment collection.

REPORTABLE CONDITIONS—CONTINUED

Recommendation 4: The Authority should improve its billing and cash receipts system.

During our testing, we noted revenues were not recorded until cash was received. The Authority hired an outside third party to prepare the billing and complete the cash collections process, but quarterly billings are not recorded until cash is collected. In addition, there is limited monitoring of this outside service.

The Authority should establish procedures to ensure that the billings are done correctly, receivables are recorded when billed and all accounts receivable balances are reconciled to supporting details on a monthly basis.

Recommendation 5: The accounts payable detailed trial balance should be reconciled with the general ledger on a monthly basis.

During our testing, we noted that the March 31, 2006 accounts payable detailed listing did not reconcile to the general ledger and that such a reconciliation had not been performed for several months. Subsequently, adjusting journal entries were required to reconcile the two amounts.

The regular reconciliation of accounts payable general ledger balances and detailed trial balances would provide further assurance that accounts payable and the related expense balances are properly stated in interim monthly financial statements.